

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

VINCENT RUSSELL,

Plaintiff,

v.

DAVID WAYNE KIMBALL, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Case No. C23-500-LK-SKV

PRETRIAL SCHEDULING ORDER

This is a civil rights action proceeding under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Defendant has filed an answer to Plaintiff's complaint. Dkt. 11. Accordingly, the Court hereby establishes the following pretrial schedule:

(1) Discovery

All discovery shall be completed by ***October 13, 2023***. Service of responses to interrogatories, requests for production, and requests for admissions, and the taking of depositions, shall be completed by this date. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure require that responses to discovery requests be served within thirty (30) days after service. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 33(b)(2), 34(b)(2)(A), 36(a)(3). The serving party, therefore, must serve his/her discovery

1 requests at least thirty (30) days before the deadline in order to allow the other party time to  
2 answer.

3 (2) Dispositive Motions

4 Any dispositive motion shall be filed and served on or before ***November 13, 2023***.

5 Pursuant to LCR 7(b), any argument being offered in support of a motion shall be submitted as a  
6 part of the motion itself and not in a separate document. The motion shall include in its caption  
7 (immediately below the title of the motion) a designation of the date the motion is to be noted for  
8 consideration upon the Court's motion calendar. Dispositive motions shall be noted for  
9 consideration on a date no earlier than the fourth Friday following filing and service of the  
10 motion. LCR 7(d)(3).

11 All briefs and affidavits in opposition to any motion shall be filed and served pursuant to  
12 the requirements of Rule 7 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and LCR 7. The party  
13 making a motion may file and serve a reply to the opposing party's briefs and affidavits. Any  
14 reply brief shall also be filed and served pursuant to the requirements of Rule 7 of the Federal  
15 Rules of Civil Procedure and LCR 7.

16 Defendants are reminded that they MUST serve a *Rand* notice, in a separate document,  
17 concurrently with a motion for summary judgment so that *pro se* prisoner plaintiffs will have  
18 fair, timely and adequate notice of what is required of them in order to oppose such motions.  
19 *Woods v. Carey*, 684 F.3d 934, 941 (9th Cir. 2012). The Ninth Circuit has set forth model  
20 language for such notices:

21 A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of  
22 Civil Procedure will, if granted, end your case.

23 Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion for  
summary judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be granted when

1 there is no genuine issue of material fact – that is, if there is no real  
2 dispute about any fact that would affect the result of your case, the party  
3 who asked for summary judgment is entitled to judgment as a matter of  
4 law, which will end your case. When a party you are suing makes a  
5 motion for summary judgment that is properly supported by declarations  
6 (or other sworn testimony), you cannot simply rely on what your  
7 complaint says. Instead, **you must set out specific facts in declarations,  
8 depositions, answers to interrogatories, or authenticated documents,  
9 as provided in Rule 56(e), that contradict the facts shown in the  
10 defendant's declarations and documents and show that there is a  
11 genuine issue of material fact for trial. If you do not submit your own  
12 evidence in opposition, summary judgment, if appropriate, may be  
13 entered against you. If summary judgment is granted, your case will  
14 be dismissed and there will be no trial.**

15 *Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952, 963 (9th Cir. 1998) (emphasis added). Defendants who fail to  
16 file and serve the required *Rand* notice on the plaintiff may have their motion stricken from the  
17 Court's calendar with leave to re-file.

18 (3) Joint Pretrial Statement

19 The parties are advised that a due date for filing a Joint Pretrial Statement may be  
20 established at a later date pending the outcome of any dispositive motions.

21 (4) Proof of Service and Sanctions

22 All motions, pretrial statements and other filings shall be accompanied by proof that such  
23 documents have been served upon counsel for the opposing party or upon any party acting *pro*  
*se*. The proof of service shall show the day and manner of service and may be by written  
acknowledgment of service, by certificate of a member of the bar of this Court, by affidavit of  
the person who served the papers, or by any other proof satisfactory to the Court. Failure to  
comply with the provisions of the Order can result in dismissal/default judgment or other  
appropriate sanctions.

